

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
S1	8	(page adj2 table) near5 (map\$4 or assign\$3 or set or setting or attribut\$3) near3 ((read or write or read adj3 write) near2 (flag or bit))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2005/09/22 11:02
S2	572	(page adj2 table) same (map\$4 or assign\$3 or set or setting or attribut\$3) same ((read or write or read adj3 write) same (flag or bit))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2005/09/22 11:12
S3	11	linux and S2	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2005/09/22 11:04
S4	421	((page adj2 table adj2 entry) or pte) same (map\$4 or assign\$3 or set or setting or attribut\$3) same ((read or write or read adj3 write) same (flag or bit))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2005/09/22 11:13
S5	261	(ram or random access memory) and S4	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2005/09/22 11:14
S6	1553	((errant or rogue or corrupt\$4) near5 writ\$3)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2005/09/22 11:15
S7	5	S4 and S6	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2005/09/22 11:17
S8	14	(mount\$3 or load\$3) with S6	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2005/09/22 11:18

S9	143	(mount\$3 or load\$3) same S6	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2005/09/29 10:49
S10	39	filesystem near4 (protected or persistent)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2005/09/29 08:05
S11	14	(ram or random access memory) near4 filesystem	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2005/09/22 12:04
S12	6	("5758334").URPN.	USPAT	ADJ	ON	2005/09/22 12:14
S13	6	("4887204" "5218695" "5313646" "5522090" "5566927" "5574903").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR	ADJ	ON	2005/09/22 12:16
S14	604735	(ram or random access memory)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2005/09/29 08:07
S15	26623	(page adj2 table) or (page adj2 table adj2 entry) or pte	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2005/09/29 08:07
S16	7	(ram or random access memory) adj2 filesystem	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2005/09/29 08:07
S17	166	(ram or random access memory) adj2 (filesystem or file system or file-system)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2005/09/29 08:08
S18	655	(read/write or read-write or read write) near2 (flag or mark\$2)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2005/09/29 08:09

S19	2	S14 with S15 with S18	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2005/09/29 08:10
S20	295	S14 with S15	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2005/09/29 08:10
S21	5	S20 and S18	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2005/09/29 08:11
S22	6848758	mount\$3 or load\$3	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2005/09/29 08:12
S23	45982	file adj2 system	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2005/09/29 08:13
S24	118	S14 with S23 with S22	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2005/09/29 08:13
S25	3	S24 and S18	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2005/09/29 08:14
S26	3488	S22 with S23	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2005/09/29 08:14

S27	44	S26 with (readonly or read-only or read only)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2005/09/29 08:15
S28	360	protected with file system	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2005/09/29 09:48
S29	26623	(page adj2 table) or (page adj2 table adj2 entry) or pte	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2005/09/29 09:49
S31	30	S28 and S29	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2005/09/29 10:05
S32	877	(modiy\$3 or chang\$3 or remap\$4 or reset\$4) with S29	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2005/09/29 13:09
S33	655	(read/write or read-write or.read write) near2 (flag or mark\$2)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2005/09/29 11:00
S35	6848758	mount\$3 or load\$3	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2005/09/29 10:10
S36	42	S32 with S35	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2005/09/29 10:11

S37	399	713/165.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2005/09/29 10:51
S38	0	S37 with S35	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2005/09/29 10:51
S39	237	S37 and S35	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2005/09/29 10:52
S41	2	S39 and S29	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2005/09/29 10:52
S42	0	S39 and S33	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2005/09/29 10:52
S43	45	("5289540").URPN.	USPAT	ADJ	ON	2005/09/29 10:53
S44	4982	(read/write or read-write or read write) near2 (flag or mark\$2 or bit\$1 or semaphore)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2005/09/29 11:01
S45	215	(modify\$3 or chang\$3 or remap\$4 or reset\$4) with S44	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2005/09/29 11:09
S46	5	S45 same S29	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2005/09/29 11:02

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S47	45982	file adj2 system	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2005/09/29 11:02
S48	4	S45 same S47	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2005/09/29 11:05



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| #7 | Random access memory <paragraph> file system |
| #8 | Random access memory <paragraph> file system |

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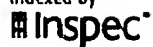
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1 [A study of initialization in Linux and OpenBSD](#)

Catherine Dodge, Cynthia Irvine, Thuy Nguyen

 April 2005 **ACM SIGOPS Operating Systems Review**, Volume 39 Issue 2

 Full text available: [pdf\(2.02 MB\)](#)

 Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

The code that initializes a system can be notoriously difficult to understand. In secure systems, initialization is critical for establishing a starting state that is secure. This paper explores two architectures used for bringing an operating system to its initial state, once the operating system gains control from the boot loader. Specifically, the ways in which the OpenBSD and Linux operating systems handle initialization are dissected.

2 [Remus: a security-enhanced operating system](#)

Massimo Bernaschi, Emanuele Gabrielli, Luigi V. Mancini

 February 2002 **ACM Transactions on Information and System Security (TISSEC)**, Volume 5 Issue 1

 Full text available: [pdf\(295.33 KB\)](#)

 Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

We present a detailed analysis of the UNIX system calls and classify them according to their level of threat with respect to system penetration. Based on these results, an effective mechanism is proposed to control the invocation of critical, from the security viewpoint, system calls. The integration into existing UNIX operating systems is carried out by instrumenting the code of the system calls in such a way that the execution is granted only in the case where the invoking process and the value ...

Keywords: Access control, Linux, privileged tasks, system calls interception, system penetration

3 [Minos: Control Data Attack Prevention Orthogonal to Memory Model](#)

Jedidiah R. Crandall, Frederic T. Chong

 December 2004 **Proceedings of the 37th annual International Symposium on Microarchitecture**

 Full text available: [pdf\(255.53 KB\)](#)

 Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#)

We introduce Minos, a microarchitecture that implements Biba's low-water-mark integrity policy on individual words of data. Minos stops attacks that corrupt control data to hijack program control flow but is orthogonal to the memory model. Control data is any data


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1 [Soft updates: a solution to the metadata update problem in file systems](#)

 Gregory R. Ganger, Marshall Kirk McKusick, Craig A. N. Soules, Yale N. Patt
 May 2000 **ACM Transactions on Computer Systems (TOCS)**, Volume 18 Issue 2

 Full text available: [pdf\(147.90 KB\)](#)

 Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Metadata updates, such as file creation and block allocation, have consistently been identified as a source of performance, integrity, security, and availability problems for file systems. Soft updates is an implementation technique for low-cost sequencing of fine-grained updates to write-back cache blocks. Using soft updates to track and enforce metadata update dependencies, a file system can safely use delayed writes for almost all file operations. This article describes soft ...

2 [Distributed operating systems](#)

 Andrew S. Tanenbaum, Robbert Van Renesse
 December 1985 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 17 Issue 4

 Full text available: [pdf\(5.49 MB\)](#)

 Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)

Distributed operating systems have many aspects in common with centralized ones, but they also differ in certain ways. This paper is intended as an introduction to distributed operating systems, and especially to current university research about them. After a discussion of what constitutes a distributed operating system and how it is distinguished from a computer network, various key design issues are discussed. Then several examples of current research projects are examined in some detail ...

3 [4.2BSD and 4.3BSD as examples of the UNIX system](#)

 John S. Quarterman, Abraham Silberschatz, James L. Peterson
 December 1985 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 17 Issue 4

 Full text available: [pdf\(4.07 MB\)](#)

 Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)

This paper presents an in-depth examination of the 4.2 Berkeley Software Distribution, Virtual VAX-11 Version (4.2BSD), which is a version of the UNIX Time-Sharing System. There are notes throughout on 4.3BSD, the forthcoming system from the University of California at Berkeley. We trace the historical development of the UNIX system from its conception in 1969 until today, and describe the design principles that have guided this development. We then present the internal data structures and ...